

# THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1860.  
Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR  
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
DAVID TURPIN, of White.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE  
WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.  
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE  
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Vigo.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE  
NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
SAMUEL L. HUGG, of Allen.  
FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT  
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.  
FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT  
M. C. KEHR, of Floyd.

## In Trouble.

The New York Tribune of last week is troubled again. It appears to have a multiplicity of causes for complaint and for making sage suggestions to those who are not disposed to do as Horace Greeley says, who, with the editor of the Tribune is a great man. He first expresses great dissatisfaction at the action of the Republican National Committee for fixing the time of holding their Convention off so late, and says that two of the best months for operating on the minds of the people will be lost. He is confident that Douglas will be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and seeing the "little giant's" strength while on his tour through the Western States, the Tribune man is getting very uneasy, and is evidently calculating on defeat, unless things go as he thinks they should. As we have before stated, he is for anything that will bring about success, and will believe in the success of the man who thinks that he might in some degree counteract the popularity of Senator Douglas in the Northwest, he is for his nomination at the Chicago Convention, and says that he will take the voice of all the factions that now are and have been opposed to the Democracy, and is counting on the support of them provided Bates is the nominee, but is not at all sanguine of success with either Seward or Chase, as they are too ultra, and their sentiments are too well known to the people of the country, to receive the support of any thing only the dis-inclined portion of the Opposition, and unless there is a union of all the Opposition there is no show for success. He says that Seward and Chase have stronger claims on the party than any other men, but thinks it folly to run either of them and suffer defeat. He predicts that the delegates will go to the Chicago Convention "packed" for the different candidates that will be before that Convention and not have the good of the cause at heart. Many of the rampant ones are doing just what Greeley himself is prophesying defeat if their personal preferences are not nominated and he wants them to quit predicting defeat and saying hard words, and finally winds up by hoping that they will make such a nomination that slavery will "finally cease," which is good Abolition doctrine and suits him better than it does many of his readers and a majority of the people of United States, as they believe each State has a right to make her own laws. They have a tangled affair of it now and will have about as much as they can do to get it straightened up before or at their National Convention without croaking about the disaffections in the Democratic party. In the mean while it will be amusing to see the Tribune pick at the knots and snarls.

## Democratic State Convention in Michigan.

There was no doubt existing in the minds of any persons posted on political matters, in regard to what the action of the Michigan Democracy would be in relation to a choice for the Presidency. The convention was held on the 22d of February, and those repeated confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and unity of the party in that State, have not been disappointed in their expectations. The convention was among the largest & most enthusiastic ever held in the State; and a more harmonious one was never held anywhere. The delegates chosen to represent the Democracy at Charleston, were selected without a dissenting voice. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, amidst the most vociferous applause. Among the resolutions, was one endorsing, and instructing the delegates to support for the Presidential nomination, S. A. Douglas, and use all honorable means to secure for him that position. From the manner in which the Democracy have gone to work in the good cause, the hopes of success are brightening. Since the triumph of Republicanism in that State, the people have been most cruelly outraged; have been over taxed, the money going into the pockets of the Kansas Aid Committee, and other hirelings of the party.

The municipal election in Chicago comes off in March. The Democratic candidate is Walter S. Gurnee; the Republican candidate is John Wentworth, without doubt the most corrupt and venal partisan in the West. If one tenth of what his own party say of him, be true, he stands without a rival in all the attributes which are necessary to constitute a villain of the dark-

est mein. During the time which he held the position for which he is now seeking it was a notorious fact that the most revolting crimes were perpetrated under his sanction. He squandered the substance of the people; and morality and virtue found no protection from his administration. If the people of Chicago will place him again at the head of the city government, where all his power and influence will be used for his own personal aggrandizement, we very much mistake their intelligence. We are pleased to see that the Democrats are making a vigorous canvass, aided by some Republicans who are not yet sold, body and soul, to this pot-house pimp. They are determined their city shall not be again disgraced and outraged by his election.

For the Democrat.  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13th, 1860.

Ed. Democrat: I have received your paper of the 26th of January—numbered one. That's the first issue, I suppose? I rather like the name, but I deprecate the necessity that requires a first issue to be sent into this breathing word scarce half made up, like Gloucester. A first issue is an earnest of what the paper is intended to be.

I observe that you have published two of my letters which I thought had gone to 'Davy Jones's' long ago, and you promise to publish more 'next week.' Unless you read proof more carefully and get your punctuation type into the right boxes, I want you to sign some man's name to it who can neither read or write. That will explain the whole matter. 'Please, young ladies, give the poor blind man something,' said a beggar. 'If you are blind how do you know we are young ladies?' 'O, I beg pardon, ladies. I meant the poor deaf and dumb man.' You see? I shall be in the same box with him. I can't read and write is excuse enough for all errors in my letters. Shades of Kirkham and Webster help the man who has never been thro' Commercial College and writes for a newspaper! If he has thoughts to utter (I am alluding to the hand-writing) very few ever see them as he wrote them, unless he corrects proof himself. I am speaking generally, for I notice your apology and have no blame for you. I am no worse off than others and have no right to complain.

Since writing the letters you have published, political sentiment has undergone a rapid and extreme change in the Southern States. There are great numbers yet, however, who desire and will make one grand effort to save trouble and discourage disunion efforts; but a few such things as the election of Forney and the speeches at the serenades of Pennington, and others, will wind the thing up and drive out all the cool judgment left in the South.

I believe I promised to write no politics 'next time,' but I must allude to a statement of Mr. Corwin's in his speech on the 23d January, quoted by you in your first paper, to-wit: 'that the Republicans in excluding slavery from the territories are doing exactly what the men of 1787 did when they excluded it from the North West Territory.' Now why did he not tell the truth when it was as easy as a falsehood? Why did he not tell you that, we then had no constitutional limits, with the whole question of slavery in and out of the Territories reserved by the States respectively; where neither the people or Congress can legislate on the subject without enacting those limits? That, we then had only the Articles of Confederation, under which, both the Congress and the Colonies assumed almost any power they deemed necessary for the time being; that all the colonies were then slave colonies, and there were no free ones, and the laws of Virginia extended slavery over the North West Territory. That Virginia is owned that territory—slavery was in force there and she gave it to the confederation with certain reservations, and it was her desire that it should be free; and the power was conceded to the Congress to organize a government for it and to declare it free. That, this was before the Union of States; and that out of this precedent, after the Constitution was adopted and a Union of the States under it, all the powers previously exercised being reserved to the States, and Congress being no longer authorized to exercise such power, they proceeded from time to time to organize territorial governments and confer powers on the people of the territories they did not possess and had no right to confer and which has been submitted to until now merely by reason of that precedent. Now the people are beginning to claim their reserved right and refuse such exercise of it by Congress. Therefore, the Republicans are not doing as the men of 1787 did; for the power they then exercised was refused in the Constitution and is vested in the States. But then it is as natural for a Republican leader to keep clear of the truth as it is for a man to open his mouth when he falls down, and the letter is a thing that always happens.

Poor old Moses! What a time he had with the brick makers of Egypt! They did good service for the Pharaohs and 'increased in the land.' Farms, cities, temples, palaces and miracles of improvement sprung up under their hands with Egyptians to rule. But Moses got them into the 'wilderness,' and they wandered and fought and increased, and got into

est mein. During the time which he held the position for which he is now seeking it was a notorious fact that the most revolting crimes were perpetrated under his sanction. He squandered the substance of the people; and morality and virtue found no protection from his administration. If the people of Chicago will place him again at the head of the city government, where all his power and influence will be used for his own personal aggrandizement, we very much mistake their intelligence. We are pleased to see that the Democrats are making a vigorous canvass, aided by some Republicans who are not yet sold, body and soul, to this pot-house pimp. They are determined their city shall not be again disgraced and outraged by his election.

tyranny and anarchy, and they murdered and robbed, and finally crucified the Savior sent to redeem them, and born of their own blood. From hundreds of millions they have dwindled down to five millions on the face of the earth, and would have been annihilated but for the enlightenment that has progressed with christianity and of whose benefits they have been and are partakers in the present social organization of the world. Some of their works under Egyptian rule remain to this day; and the descendants of the Egyptians peopled Europe, conquered the world, and gave men the elements of all they now have; while the proteges of Moses have lost home, nation and almost existence, and remain victims of the prejudices and selfishness they had 'from the beginning,' and have reaped its fruits.— (I mean no disrespect to the good men of the Jewish persuasion, and there are many of them, but) this example alone of the 'one idea' philosophy should be a warning to all reasonable men and they should make the application accordingly. Forced Philanthropy has never yet led to good, but has and always will lead to evil. God, for the proper equilibrium of the world, or to prevent some worse evil, personally conducted that exodus; but the natural laws relating to it were not changed nevertheless, and the legitimate results followed. The example is complete as a record of past history and experience. In future times the history of this country will record the same result for Republican philanthropy if they are successful in carrying it out in the manner they now propose to, with the difference, that God has neither commanded it, nor is he aiding them, and has told the certain and terrible consequences. Hence it will be so much worse.

Have you heard of the story of the boy in school? It is in print.

'Come here,' said the master, 'and be whipped. I've told you not to do that.'

'You've no right to whip me,' said the boy.

'Why, sir?'

'This copy you set for me says so.'

'How so, sir?'

'It says, "Let all the ends thou aimest at, be thy God's, thy country's and Truth's; and when you are aiming at my end you aim at aiming at any of these."

The master 'caved,' and so ought the Republican leaders; for they 'aim' aiming at none of these, and are deceiving the people.

To change the subject. I saw at the capital yesterday some specimens of a new discovery by Doctor (somebody here—his name escapes me now) in making starchy. There was one fair sized bit of himself, with hair, eyes, eye-brows, shape and everything of perfect form, and those who knew him said it was a perfect likeness. It looked as though it could speak. It was nearly a natural color, with marks of beard and the little uneven spots and pimples on the face. In another case was a bust of a woman, said to be his wife, in apparent and almost transparent alabaster. It was moulded down as far as the lower part of the breast, and was as though sleeping. The hair and eye brows were uncolored, but looking very natural in form and position, as also the eyelids and winkers. It is said that he can mould and make a durable statue of anything, perfect to the life, and verify his own bust seems to be evidence of it, for it really looks as though it was alive.

Although this is a most beautiful town and contains vast deal of wealth, there is not that encouragement and patronage given to the Arts that its wealth would enable it to bestow. Thousands upon thousands are lavished upon fine horses, carriages, dress, &c., but I have seen few specimens of Art. The marble vases display a few large and fairly designed monuments, and in the cemetery here is the splendid monument that was one exhibition at the world's Fair in New York.— It marks the grave of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Mills, I think, and cost some \$4,000, besides transportation. The capitol is a fine building and some of the public offices are nicely carpeted and furnished. Some of the officers whose acquaintance I have made are 'clever fellows' as well as true gentlemen. The noble old Governor (Moore) appeared a few days in a suit of 'home spun,' presented to him by a very pretty young lady in favor of 'Southern rights.' Such suits are quite common, and look pretty well. It is a sort of brick-colored twilled goods, and if it could be wholly home made, would do very well. But they have to buy linings, silk, buttons, &c. I saw one ultra chap, though, who wouldn't buy buttons and put on patent leather ones! I wanted to ask him if the patent leather was home made. Sort of funny, ain't it? but these 'straws show which way the wind blows.'

The legislature is still in session, hammering away at local matters seasoned with politics. From what I can judge of the benefits and comforts, it is one half nonsense and the balance an unmitigated 'bore' to men unfortunate enough to become the 'honorable.' They are an intelligent body and have some very able men among them. They are just getting the Rail Road mania down here, and have appropriated the three per cent fund (some \$800,000) to the building of Rail Roads.

Why did you leave Smith's so early last night? Was asked of a young man.  
'Why you see I called to see Miss Nancy and she wouldn't have anything to say to me, so I sat a while, and the old man told me I had better go. I so awhile longer, and one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, when I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I left.'

It will probably go to swell the pockets of some lucky operators, while the poor devils of laborers will, some of them, come off as they did in your country in Rail Road enterprises.

## Candidates for the Presidency.

The following very readable article we find in the Memphis (Tennessee) Appeal:

GROVELAND, Mississippi, January 10.

Eds. APPEAL: Appended, I send you a gallery of presidential daguerotypes for which I deprecate in advance your and the Appeal's criticisms—particularly since I am quite conscious that an "amateur artist," like myself, is quite liable to "lay it on too thick," in some cases, and too thin in others, when he attempts "snap-dash" pictures like the following: Wm. H. Seward—A trickster and traitor; cunning as Satan, and more dangerous than Burr.

John Bell—A politician of the philosophic-metaphysical school, timid as a hare, with face set ever toward the north, and mind never made up.

Sam Houston—The Sir John Falstaff of American politics; a jolly old adventurer of the mock heroic breed, a wonderful compound of the savage and civilized man, the Comanche and the Christian; an irregular magnet to all that class of four people who love whisky, think politics a "good joke" and admire audacity! audacity! audacity! as the three best titles to success in life.

James Buchanan—True to the constitution, but committed to "one term."

Daniel L. Dickinson—All oak; once a 'town constable,' there are many who would like to see him "Grand High Constable of the Union."

Andrew Johnson—A lion of the Jackson tribe; a favorite with all but the 'upper crust' of people, a man of earnest nature and iron force. His day is certainly coming; it may be sooner than we think.

Alex. H. Stephens—The 'Little Giant' of the South—a clear, pure, bright, warm intelligence; a prophet statesman, whose lips have been touched with live coals from off the high altars of patriotism. Let him try!

Edward Everett—The American Cicero; the accomplished but nerveless statesman; wanting in 'backbone,' conservative, but unequal to the task of grappling with a great crisis, or of taking any kind of bull by the horns. He is the man who prepared and even 'dressed' for the part of Webster in the Kansas and Nebraska drama of 1854, but flinched at the last moment, and hid himself behind the Greek 'chlores' of freedom-shriekers.

John J. Crittenden—A Kentucky 'traveller,' once a fair sailor, but now unseaworthy. Fast fossilizing, he has again become an unsophisticated 'sophomore,' of the spread-eagle tribe. He is played out; let him rest in peace.

General Jo Luro—A revised, improved and popularized edition of Old Zachary Taylor, of wonderful but somewhat unhappy memory. The editor of the St. Louis Republic, the blackguard, says he can't read! This, with his fairly won glory as the 'Marion of the Mexican war,' is probably what makes him so formidable. He bids high for the Charleston convention; and, if the story were true, which, of course, it is not, there are many men who cannot read, and who sign their name thus: X, who possess a world of common sense, and whose capacity for affairs is un-surpassed.

Henry A. Wise, Don Quixot Americanized, with a good deal of method in his madness; impetuous, however, when he should be calm, and calm, when he should be impetuous; a very loquacious and somewhat bombastic hero, but a hero still!

Millard Fillmore. Rather too much of an admirer of Old John Brown. Floored, forever, I'm afraid, by his own hand, when he wrote his letters to the New York Union meeting.

Jefferson Davis. A fine combination of the soldier and the statesman. Just right when making speeches at the North, but a little too much of a fire-eater when at home in Mississippi. His prospects for the nomination are considerably under a cloud; but if war comes, as come it may, he will be the leader of the "constitutional army."

R. M. T. Hunter. A still, strong man, in a blattant land, who can do and dare not lie! With the head of a Calhoun, the hang of Jackson—the people look forward to his 'coming' with confidence.

General Winfield Scott. A great captain who never said a wise thing and never did a foolish one.

John C. Breckinridge. A splendid 'young fellow,' already distinguished as an orator and statesman in a nation of orators and statesmen; of infinite tact, dauntless courage, and unbounded popularity. His good fortune is a proverb; whatever he wants, he is sure to get—whatever he touches turns to the golden fruition of promise. His uncle, the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman, said of him: "The Mexicans fought pretty well until they heard that cousin John was coming on to help General Scott; then they succumbed at once!" But 'Cousing John' don't want to be President as yet, for.

Stephen A. Douglas, the greatest American of them all! Hero of a hundred victories over the Abolitionists; truest exponent of the Democratic creed; ablest expounder of the constitution; wise in council; vigorous in action; invincible on all the ground; in the very prime and summer glow of all his remarkable powers of mind and body; he is the mighty, many-sided prototype of a young giant of a nation like our own, and deserves to be its chief officer, because he has shown himself to be, intellectually, practically, and to all intents and purposes, its chief living representative.

Why did you leave Smith's so early last night? Was asked of a young man.  
'Why you see I called to see Miss Nancy and she wouldn't have anything to say to me, so I sat a while, and the old man told me I had better go. I so awhile longer, and one of the boys came and took me to the door and gave me a push, when I thought may be my company wasn't wanted, and so I left.'

The Difference.  
The Republicans have stepped off their platform of 1856. They have not the 'pluck' to face it another canvass. They ignore the issues they regarded as vital principles not quite four years ago. Embazoned on their banners, in 1856, was the motto: "No more slave States." Now, they say, they are willing to admit slave States into the Union, upon terms of equality, if their inhabitants so will. Read the difference in the doctrines then entertained, and those which are patent now. In 1856 resolutions like the following were generally adopted:

Resolved: That we will resist, by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into the Union formed out of Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri compromise, or otherwise.

That was the doctrine then. What is it now? The following is the character of the resolutions adopted by Republican Conventions:

Resolved: That we are opposed to the further extension of slavery over territory where it does not now exist, yet we recognize the right of the people of the Territories of the United States to form a constitution, republican in its character, with or without slavery, as they may elect, and to be admitted as a State into the Union, under such Constitution, after the same has received the sanction of a majority of the votes of the Territory.

A Republican in 1856 and one in 1860 are two very different fellows, or if they happen to be the same individual he holds to a very different doctrine. Is it any wonder, when such a change has taken place, that a resolution offered in the Republican State Convention of the 22d February last not to entertain the name of any individual as a candidate for the Presidency who did not support the Philadelphia platform of 1856 was quickly tabled? A motion to pronounce the author of such a resolution, who thought a party should stand by their platform during two Presidential canvasses, a very verdant individual and not up to Republican tactics, would have passed by acclamation. Such is the difference between Republicanism of 1856 and that of 1860.—State Sentinel.

Marriage.  
Marriage is to a woman once the happiest and the saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements, everything of which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure.

The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared impart every embryo feeling and thought, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counsellor and the counselled, and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate, all are forsaken at one fell stroke, every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her; buoyed up by the confidence of required love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that's past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations of the happiness to come.— Then, woe to the man who can blight such fair hope—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home—who can coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence that love had inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet make no effort to supply their place; for on him who has the responsibility of her errors—on him who has first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her, with a weakened spirit and unsatisfied heart, to the wild storm and wily temptation of a sinful world.

PROSATE POETRY.—I gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of men. I told her I'd oceans of money and goods, tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered she wasn't brought up in the woods, to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a baggage and everything bad, I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she ragged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all; she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed 'We will marry this fall.'

THE FOLLOWING  
STATEMENT  
OF THE  
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.  
Made in compliance with the Laws of the State of Indiana.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1860.  
Name and Locality of the Company.—Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Peoria, Ill. LIABILITIES.

The amount of Capital Stock is \$500,000 00  
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 207,227 00  
The Assets of the Company are—  
1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$5,221 67  
2. Real Estate, unencumbered, 29,000 00  
3. Bonds owned by the Company, drawing from six to ten per cent interest, 25,700 00  
4. Loans, secured by first mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, drawing twelve per cent, 110,253 71  
5. Amount due from Agents and City Customers, 25,22 21  
6. All other securities, consisting of discounted notes, bills, drafts and acceptances, maturing daily, having from sight to ninety days to run from date, none on demand, drawing twelve per cent, none  
Total assets, \$326,227 00

Liabilities—  
Bills payable (not yet due) \$12,671 00  
All other debts, none except small bills for printing, stationery, &c.  
Total liabilities, \$12,671 00  
Losses adjusted and not due, none  
Valid claims for losses unadjusted, about, \$21,000 00

ISAAC UNDERHILL, President.  
CHARLES HOLLAND, Secretary.

INSURANCE AGENTS' CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.  
The State of Indiana.

Auditor of State's Office, I have examined the books and records of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, as filed in this Office a statement of its condition on the 1st Jan. 1860, the act of its incorporation and amendments properly certified to, and its written instrument, nominating its Agents and authorizing them fully and exclusively to acknowledge service of process in the event of suits.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the requirements of "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers, and prescribing their duties," approved March 2, 1855, having presented satisfactory evidence to me of full compliance to the requirements and specifications of that Act, I, JOHN W. DODD, Auditor of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that C. H. REEVE & CAPRON, as the Agents of said Company, are authorized to transact the business of Insurance, as the Agents of the said Peoria Insurance Company, in this State, up to July 1st, 1860, to the extent that they may be commissioned & appointed by said Company.

Now, Therefore, I have been authorized by the Board, and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed this 29th day of Jan. 1860.  
JOHN W. DODD,  
Auditor of State.

REVE & CAPRON, Agents, Plymouth.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, and having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and great distress, he is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address to  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
No. 369 FIRST STREET,  
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

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## WHAT'S ALL THE HUBBUB? GROCERY STORE

It is customers approaching the  
OF  
JOHN L. WOODWARD.

For the purpose of getting some of that good and cheap  
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, TOBACCO, SYRUP  
MOLASSES, FLOUR, FISH, RICE,

And many other things too numerous to mention all of which it is said, he is  
SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH

I beg leave to inform the citizens of Marshall County that I have bought

T. J. PATTERSON'S  
Grocery Store

Comprising,  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & WARES,  
And, am daily  
Receiving Supplies of Goods.

I respectfully solicit an examination of my stock, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beaten by any other house in Plymouth.

I have also, a fine lot of  
VEGETABLES, TO BE SOLD CHEAP.  
WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Produce, Chickens, Beef Hides, and all other articles of trade.  
JOHN L. WOODWARD.  
Feb 25thly

## BOURBON STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

THESE MILLS, THE BEST IN THE County, are now in successful operation, and are grinding Wheat and Corn for customers at the usual rates.  
The proprietors have spared no pains or expense in fitting up these Mills, and think they can assure the public that they will be able to render satisfaction in all cases. They respectfully solicit a portion of the custom of the people of Marshall County. Flour and Meal will at all times be exchanged for Wheat and Corn, whenever persons may desire it.  
JACKSON & BOLEY.  
Bourbon, Feb 23, 1860—3d.

## THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1860.  
Name and Locality of the Company.—Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Peoria, Ill. LIABILITIES.

The amount of Capital Stock is \$500,000 00  
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 207,227 00  
The Assets of the Company are—  
1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$5,221 67  
2. Real Estate, unencumbered, 29,000 00  
3. Bonds owned by the Company, drawing from six to ten per cent interest, 25,700 00  
4. Loans, secured by first mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, drawing twelve per cent, 110,253 71  
5. Amount due from Agents and City Customers, 25,22 21  
6. All other securities, consisting of discounted notes, bills, drafts and acceptances, maturing daily, having from sight to ninety days to run from date, none on demand, drawing twelve per cent, none  
Total assets, \$326,227 00

Liabilities—  
Bills payable (not yet due) \$12,671 00  
All other debts, none except small bills for printing, stationery, &c.  
Total liabilities, \$12,671 00  
Losses adjusted and not due, none  
Valid claims for losses unadjusted, about, \$21,000 00

ISAAC UNDERHILL, President.  
CHARLES HOLLAND, Secretary.

INSURANCE AGENTS' CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.  
The State of Indiana.

Auditor of State's Office, I have examined the books and records of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, as filed in this Office a statement of its condition on the 1st Jan. 1860, the act of its incorporation and amendments properly certified to, and its written instrument, nominating its Agents and authorizing them fully and exclusively to acknowledge service of process in the event of suits.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the requirements of "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, defining their powers, and prescribing their duties," approved March 2, 1855, having presented satisfactory evidence to me of full compliance to the requirements and specifications of that Act, I, JOHN W. DODD, Auditor of the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that C. H. REVE & CAPRON, as the Agents of said Company, are authorized to transact the business of Insurance, as the Agents of the said Peoria Insurance Company, in this State, up to July 1st, 1860, to the extent that they may be commissioned & appointed by said Company.

Now, Therefore, I have been authorized by the Board, and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed this 29th day of Jan. 1860.  
JOHN W. DODD,  
Auditor of State.

REVE & CAPRON, Agents, Plymouth.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, and having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and great distress, he is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same